

UC Davis

UC Davis Previously Published Works

Title

Proteomic and transcriptomic profiling reveals a link between the PI3K pathway and lower estrogen-receptor (ER) levels and activity in ER+ breast cancer.

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/0fk0r62s>

Journal

Breast cancer research : BCR, 12(3)

ISSN

1465-5411

Authors

Creighton, Chad J
Fu, Xiaoyong
Hennessy, Bryan T
et al.

Publication Date

2010

DOI

10.1186/bcr2594

Peer reviewed

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Proteomic and transcriptomic profiling reveals a link between the PI3K pathway and lower estrogen-receptor (ER) levels and activity in ER+ breast cancer

Chad J Creighton^{†1,4}, Xiaoyong Fu^{†1,2,4}, Bryan T Hennessy³, Angelo J Casa², Yiqun Zhang¹, Ana Maria Gonzalez-Angulo^{3,6}, Ana Lluch⁷, Joe W Gray^{8,9}, Powell H Brown¹⁰, Susan G Hilsenbeck^{1,2,4}, C Kent Osborne^{1,2,4,5}, Gordon B Mills³, Adrian V Lee^{†1,2,4,5} and Rachel Schiff^{*†1,2,4,5}

Abstract

Introduction: Accumulating evidence suggests that both levels and activity of the estrogen receptor (ER) and the progesterone receptor (PR) are dramatically influenced by growth-factor receptor (GFR) signaling pathways, and that this crosstalk is a major determinant of both breast cancer progression and response to therapy. The phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) pathway, a key mediator of GFR signaling, is one of the most altered pathways in breast cancer. We thus examined whether deregulated PI3K signaling in luminal ER+ breast tumors is associated with ER level and activity and intrinsic molecular subtype.

Methods: We defined two independent molecular signatures of the PI3K pathway: a proteomic (reverse-phase proteomic array) PI3K signature, based on protein measurement for PI3K signaling intermediates, and a PI3K transcriptional (mRNA) signature based on the set of genes either induced or repressed by PI3K inhibitors. By using these signatures, we scored each ER+ breast tumor represented in multiple independent expression-profiling datasets (four mRNA, n = 915; one protein, n = 429) for activation of the PI3K pathway. Effects of PI3K inhibitor BEZ-235 on ER expression and activity levels and cell growth were tested by quantitative real-time PCR and cell proliferation assays.

Results: Within ER+ tumors, ER levels were negatively correlated with the PI3K activation scores, both at the proteomic and transcriptional levels, in all datasets examined. PI3K signature scores were also higher in ER+ tumors and cell lines of the more aggressive luminal B molecular subtype versus those of the less aggressive luminal A subtype. Notably, BEZ-235 treatment in four different ER+ cell lines increased expression of *ER* and ER target genes including *PR*, and treatment with IGF-I (which signals via PI3K) decreased expression of *ER* and target genes, thus further establishing an inverse functional relation between ER and PI3K. BEZ-235 had an additional effect on tamoxifen in inhibiting the growth of a number of ER+ cell lines.

Conclusions: Our data suggest that luminal B tumors have hyperactive GFR/PI3K signaling associated with lower ER levels, which has been correlated with resistance to endocrine therapy. Targeting PI3K in these tumors might reverse loss of ER expression and signaling and restore hormonal sensitivity.

Introduction

Hormone therapy for breast cancer represents one of the earliest targeted therapies and continues to be one of the most effective therapies in breast cancer [1]. However, only about 60% to 70% of patients with ER+ tumors respond to therapy [2]. Given that the majority of diag-

* Correspondence: rschiff@bcm.edu

¹ Dan L. Duncan Cancer Center, Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, BCM 600, Houston, TX 77030, USA

[†] Contributed equally

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

nosed breast cancers are ER⁺, this leaves a large subset of breast cancers that do not respond to hormone therapy and are subsequently often treated with chemotherapy. Basic and clinical studies have shown the critical importance of the steroid receptor estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor (PR) in the development of the normal mammary gland and in the development and progression of breast cancer [3,4]. Loss or reduced expression of either of these receptors is associated with worse prognosis and reduced response to antiestrogen therapy [5]. It also has become clear that both levels and activity of ER and PR are dramatically influenced by growth factor receptor (GFR) signaling pathways and that this cross-talk is a major determinant of both breast cancer progression and response to therapy [6,7].

Early studies identified PI3K activity associated with viral oncogenes and led to its identification as a major signaling pathway in cancer and a key mediator of GFR signaling [8-10]. The PI3K pathway is now recognized to be one of the most altered pathways in human breast cancer. For example, breast tumors show mutation or loss of PTEN or both, amplification and activating mutations in PIK3CA, amplification of Akt2 and p70S6kinase, and overexpression of Akt3 [11]. When the more-global picture of upstream and downstream PI3K signaling is taken into account (for example, amplification or mutation of upstream GFRs, mutation of insulin receptor substrates (IRSs), and mutation of NF- κ B), this points to the PI3K pathway as being one of the most critical determinants in breast cancer initiation and progression [12]. Consistent with the mutational spectrum of PI3K signaling intermediates in breast cancer, direct analysis of PI3K activation has shown an association with poor outcome [13-19]. Similarly, loss of PTEN is associated with low ER and PR and poor outcome [20-22]. A recent report showed the significance of downregulation of key molecules in the PI3K pathway in response to aromatase-inhibitor therapy, further emphasizing the predictive and therapeutic role of this pathway in hormonal therapy [23].

In this study, we addressed the question whether elevated PI3K decreases ER levels and activity to cause hormone resistance within the ER⁺ subset of human breast cancer. We hypothesized that this loss of ER expression or function or both may be reversed by inhibition of PI3K, which might allow better subsequent therapeutic targeting by using a combination of PI3K inhibitors and antiestrogens. Our approach in examining human breast tumors and cell lines was to use gene-expression and proteomic profiling data to define molecular signatures of PI3K and then to use these signatures as a surrogate for PI3K activity. PI3K signaling is manifested at both protein and transcription levels, whereby the signal initiated by GFR is transduced by phosphorylation of signaling proteins, eventually leading to changes in gene transcription.

Therefore, we defined two different PI3K molecular signatures: (a) a PI3K protein signature (by reverse-phase protein arrays, or RPPAs), and (b) a PI3K mRNA signature (by gene-expression array). Interestingly, both of these signatures yielded similar associations in the human tumor datasets examined.

Materials and methods

Human breast tumor samples

The human ER⁺ breast tumors were obtained from tumor banks after pathologist review under the auspices of Institutional Review Board-approved protocols at Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valencia (Valencia, Spain), the University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, and Baylor College of Medicine. Informed consent was obtained from all patients involved. Preparation of the tumor samples for protein analysis and characterization of ER status was carried out as previously described [24].

Reverse phase proteomic arrays

RPPA, as performed in our group, has been described previously [25,26] and was used to quantify PTEN expression and phosphorylation of AKT at Thr³⁰⁸ and Ser⁴⁷³, glycogen synthase kinase 3 (GSK3) at Ser²¹, mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) at Ser²⁴⁴⁸, and p70S6K at Thr³⁸⁹ as a ratio to total expression of each protein by using antibodies from cell signaling (total PTEN and all phosphospecific antibodies). For each protein, normalized expression values were centered across the ER⁺ tumors on the mean (overall findings observed were the same when centering values on the median versus the mean; results not shown). The protein lysates from breast cancer cell lines were obtained from the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory at the University of California at San Francisco.

Gene-expression analysis

Gene-transcription profiling datasets were obtained from previous studies (CMap build01, [GEO:GSE5258]; van de Vijver (available at [27]); Loi, [GEO:GSE9195]; Wang, [GEO:GSE2034]; Desmedt, [GEO:GSE7390]; Neve (available at [28])). Of the 134 ER⁺ tumors in the Desmedt dataset, 28 were also represented in the Loi dataset, and so these were removed before computing the correlations for Desmedt. The CMap dataset values were processed as previously described [29]. Differentially expressed genes were identified by using a two-sided *t* test on log-transformed data, with the false discovery rate (FDR) estimated by using the method of Storey *et al.* [30]. Java TreeView [31] represented expression values as color maps. To score each ER⁺ breast tumor for similarity to our PI3K transcription signature, we derived a "*t* score" for the tumor in relation to the PI3K signature patterns, as previously described [32,33]. In brief, the PI3K mRNA

t score was defined as the two-sided *t* statistic comparing the average of the PI3K-induced genes with that of the repressed genes within each tumor (after first centering the log-transformed values on the median across samples; Loi dataset: values centered to standard deviations from the median within U133A and U133Plus2 array subsets). The mapping of transcripts or genes between the two array datasets was made on the Entrez Gene identifier; where multiple human array probe sets referenced the same gene, one probe set was picked at random to represent the gene (for ER gene, the probe set 205225_at was used for all Affymetrix array datasets).

For each gene-transcription profile dataset, we scored the ER⁺ tumors for luminal A versus luminal B subtype, essentially as previously described [34], by using the dataset from Hoadley *et al.* [35] to define luminal A versus B expression patterns. In brief, for each gene common to the Hoadley platform and the other breast-array dataset platform, we computed the mean centroid of the luminal A and B subtypes in the Hoadley dataset and centered each group average on the centroid. We then took the Pearson correlation (using all genes common to both array datasets) between the Hoadley centered averages and the expression values of each profile in the independent dataset. For the ER⁺ tumors represented on the RPPA dataset, we distinguished luminal A from luminal B tumors, by using a previously established metric (unpublished data), which relied on a panel of markers for assessing ER α function (ER α /PR/Bcl2), HER2 levels and activity (HER2/HERp1248), apoptosis (cleaved caspase 7/cleaved PARP/Bcl2), protein synthesis (p70S6K/S6 phosphorylation), cell-cycle progression (cyclin B1), and stroma (collagen VI). The expression levels of these markers from RPPA were weighted equally but in opposing directions for their association with either the luminal A (positive weighting) or luminal B (negative weighting) subtype and summed to create a classifier, by using the predefined log mean centered "luminalness" score cutoff of -0.907.

Cell cultures

All cell lines were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA). Cell lines were cultured in RPMI 1640 (ATCC) (ZR75-1, BT483, and ZR75-B), or DMEM (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) (MCF7 and CAMA-1), supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (Thermo Scientific, Pittsburgh, PA, USA) and 1% penicillin-streptomycin-glutamine (Invitrogen). Cell cultures were maintained in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37°C. For the use of PI3K inhibitor, BEZ-235 (Novartis) was added to the culture medium of a triplicate sample at a concentration of 100 nM or 500 nM at 3 hours before cell harvesting. DMSO (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) with 1:1,000 dilution was used as the control. For the use of growth factor, starved cells kept in serum-free medium for 24 hours

were first preincubated with DMSO (control) or BEZ-235 (100 nM, 500 nM) for 30 minutes, followed by adding 100 ng/ml of IGF-I or HCL (1:1,000 dilution) for another 3 hours before harvesting. For experiments involving estrogen deprivation, cells were cultured in phenol red-free medium supplemented with 5% charcoal-stripped fetal bovine serum (Thermo Scientific) for 48 hours before treatment.

Quantitative real-time PCR

Total RNA was extracted with an RNeasy Mini kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). One microgram RNA of each sample was reverse transcribed in a 20- μ l reaction by using 200 U superscript II reverse transcriptase and random hexamers (Invitrogen). Target primer sequences are as follows: *ER- α* forward AACCGAGATGATGTAGC-CAGC, reverse, CAGGAACCAGGGAAAATGTG; *PR* forward GATGCTGTATTTTGCACCTGATCTA, reverse GAACTCTTCTTGCTAACTTGAAGCT; *CAV1* forward GGTC AACCGCGACCCTAAA, reverse CCTTCCAAATGCCGTCAAA; *IGF1R* forward CACGACGGCGAGTGCAT, reverse ACAGACCTTCGGCAAGGA. QPCR was performed on an ABI Prism 7500 Sequence Detection System by using SYBR Green PCR Master Mix (ABI, Foster City, CA, USA) in a 20- μ l reaction and human β -actin (*ACTB*) as an endogenous control. The 20- μ l reactions were incubated in a 96-well optical plate at 95°C for 10 minutes, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 seconds, and 60°C for 35 seconds. Fold changes in mRNA expression between treatments and controls were determined by the 2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ Ct} method [36]. Differences between comparison groups were determined with a two-sided Student *t* test and one-way ANOVA. Error bars on plots represent \pm standard error of the mean (SEM), unless otherwise noted.

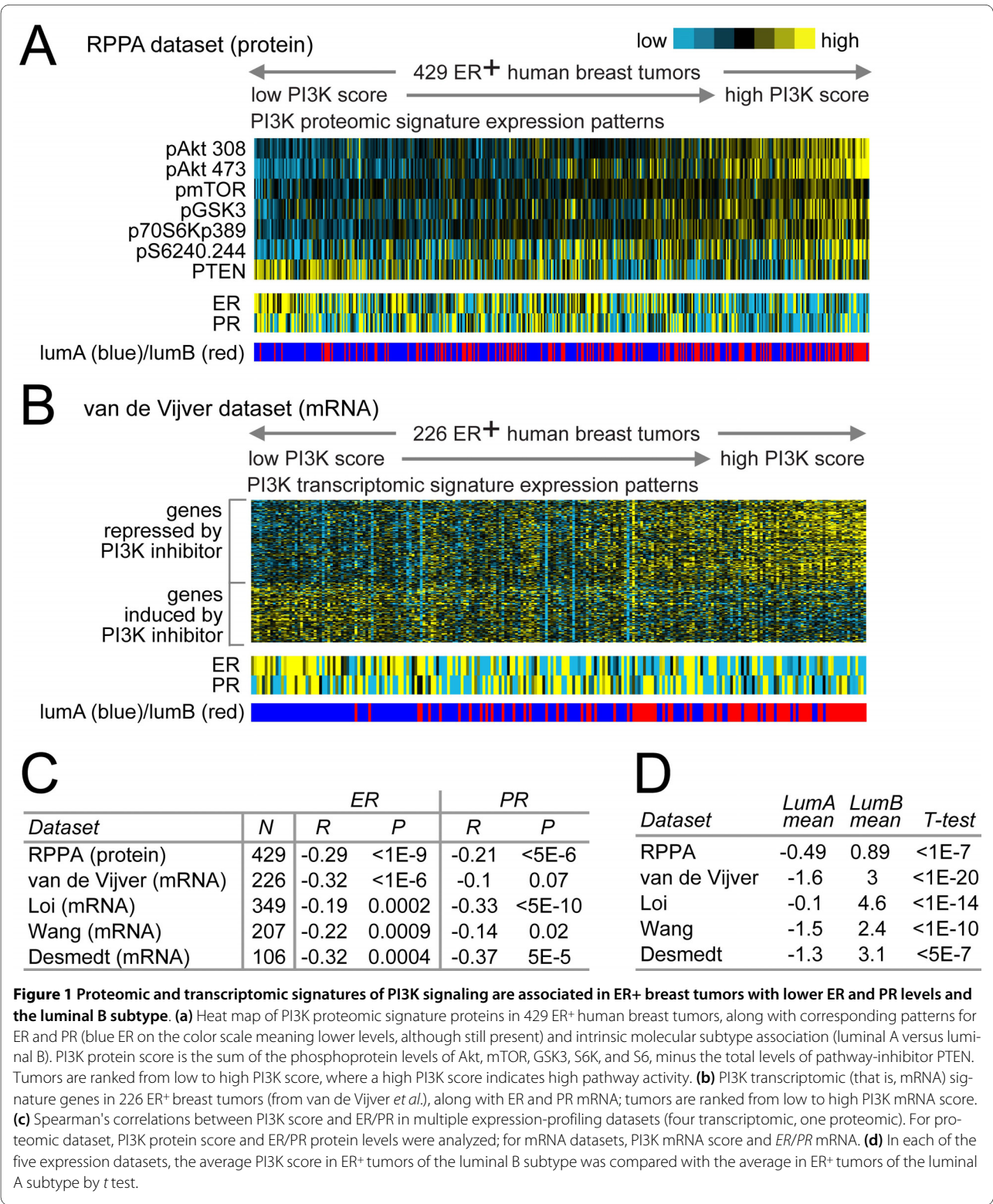
Growth-inhibition assays

All experiments were done in 96-well plates. Cells in quadruplicate wells were grown in regular medium and tamoxifen (Tam), BEZ-235, or Tam + BEZ-235 were added directly into each well. After 4 days, 0.05% methylene blue (Sigma) staining was performed, and the absorbance value at 650 nm was acquired by microplate reader (model 680; Bio-Rad). Growth inhibition (%) was calculated by the formula of $(1 - \text{OD}_{\text{treated}}/\text{mean}(\text{OD}_{\text{control}})) \times 100\%$. Error bars for each group plotted denote the standard deviation (SD) from four independent samples. Differences between comparison groups were determined with two-sided Student *t* test and one-way ANOVA.

Results

A PI3K proteomic signature is associated with lower ER levels in ER⁺ breast tumors

We defined a protein signature of the PI3K pathway in human ER⁺ breast tumors by using RPPA to measure the phosphorylation states as well as total levels of key signal-



ing intermediates of the pathway. For each of 429 ER⁺ tumors represented on the arrays, we computed a PI3K score (Figure 1a), which was the sum of the phosphoprotein levels (mean-centered across tumors) of Akt, mTOR,

GSK3, S6K, and S6, minus the total levels of pathway inhibitor PTEN (that is, PI3K score = pAkt + pmTOR + pGSK3 + pS6K + pS6-PTEN); a high PI3K score would indicate high pathway activity. Within the ER⁺ tumors,

PI3K protein signature scores were inversely correlated with ER protein levels, which pattern could be discernible by eye from heat maps of the data (Figure 1a), as well as being statistically significant (Spearman's $R = -0.29$; $P < 1E-09$). In addition to ER, ER-inducible PR was also anti-correlated with the PI3K score (Spearman's $R = -0.21$; $P < 5E-06$).

A PI3K transcriptomic signature is associated with lower ER levels in ER⁺ breast tumors

In addition to a proteomic signature of PI3K signaling, we defined a PI3K transcriptomic signature, representing the set of gene transcripts induced or repressed as a result of the PI3K pathway, and applied this signature to human tumors. We examined the public "Connectivity Map," or "CMap," dataset, which consists of gene-expression profiles in response to treatment by 164 different small-molecule inhibitors [37]. We compared cells treated with inhibitors for PI3K (specifically, wortmannin or LY-294002) with cells treated with other small molecule inhibitors, to define a gene-transcription signature of PI3K-inhibited cells ($P < 0.01$; FDR < 0.1 , Supplemental figure S1 in Additional file 1), which consisted of 2,221 Affymetrix probe sets (755 unique genes induced by the inhibitors, 1,046 genes repressed; complete gene list in Additional file 2). In addition to the CMap PI3K signature, we also considered two other gene signatures, one of PTEN loss in human breast tumors [38] and another of Akt overexpression in mouse [13,39]. We found that these three signatures were highly correlated with each other in terms of the same breast-tumor samples showing high PI3K activity (Supplemental Table 1 in Additional file 1), although all subsequent results shown here make use of the CMap signature.

We applied the CMap PI3K mRNA signature to a public gene-expression profile dataset of 226 human ER⁺ breast tumors from van de Vijver *et al.* [40], scoring each tumor for PI3K signature manifestation (Figure 1b). As the CMap patterns were of PI3K inhibition, those tumors positively correlated with these patterns were inferred to have low PI3K activity, and those tumors anticorrelated with these patterns were inferred to have high PI3K activity. Within the van de Vijver ER⁺ tumors, the PI3K mRNA signature scores (a high score indicating high pathway activity) were inversely correlated with ER mRNA levels. These patterns could be discernible by eye (Figure 1b) as well as being statistically significant (Spearman $R = -0.32$, $P < 1E-06$). In addition to the van de Vijver dataset, we examined three other independent gene-expression datasets of ER⁺ tumor from other studies [41-43], in which a pattern of inverse correlation between PI3K score and ER mRNA was statistically significant there as well (Figure 1c). PR mRNA was also significantly anticorrelated with

the PI3K score in three of the four mRNA datasets ($P < 0.05$) and was trending toward significance in the fourth dataset ($P = 0.07$) (Figure 1c). In summary, the association of high PI3K activity with lower ER and PR appeared to be quite robust, and the results of the PI3K mRNA signature agreed with those of the PI3K protein signature.

PI3K proteomic and transcriptomic signatures are associated with the luminal B molecular subtype of ER⁺

Gene-expression profiling of human breast tumors has been used to classify them into several distinct and clinically relevant groups (basal-like, luminal A, luminal B, HER2⁺/ER⁺, and normal-like) [44]. In particular, ER⁺ tumors can be subdivided into the less-aggressive luminal A subtype and the more-aggressive luminal B subtype. In each of the expression datasets examined (four transcriptomic, one proteomic), we scored the ER⁺ tumors for luminal B versus luminal A subtype, and we found that the PI3K signature scores (both protein and mRNA) were significantly higher in luminal B tumors (Figure 1d). Furthermore, in the two transcriptomic datasets for which patient-outcome and patient-treatment information were available (van de Vijver and Loi), the PI3K mRNA signature predicted worse prognosis in ER⁺ tumors (Supplemental figure S2 in Additional file 1); this trend of worse prognosis for tumors with high PI3K score also was evident in the subset of patients that received hormone therapy as well as in untreated patients.

PI3K proteomic and transcriptomic signatures are correlated within breast cancer cell lines

We went on to examine the PI3K signatures in breast cancer cell lines, where we had both gene-expression data (from Neve *et al.* [45]) and proteomic data (from our group) on the same set of 40 cell lines. Even given this limited number, the PI3K protein score correlated significantly (albeit not perfectly) with the PI3K mRNA score across all cell lines (Spearman's $R = 0.35$; $P = 0.013$; Figure 2a), as well as within the subset of cell lines previously defined as "luminal" (that is, associated with ER⁺) in subtype ($n = 18$; $R = 0.46$; $P = 0.029$; Figure 2b). In addition, we scored the 25 luminal cell lines in the Neve mRNA dataset for similarity to the luminal B versus luminal A subtype patterns, and, as observed in the tumors, the PI3K mRNA scores in luminal cell lines tended to associate with luminal B ($R = 0.57$; $P = 0.001$; Figure 2b). Of the luminal cell lines examined here, 12 were recently examined in a previous study, for mutations in *PTEN* and *PIK3CA* [24]; however, as 11 of the 12 cell lines were found to harbor mutations in either one of the two genes, no correlations were apparent between PI3K pathway alteration by mutation and luminal B or PI3K signature scores.

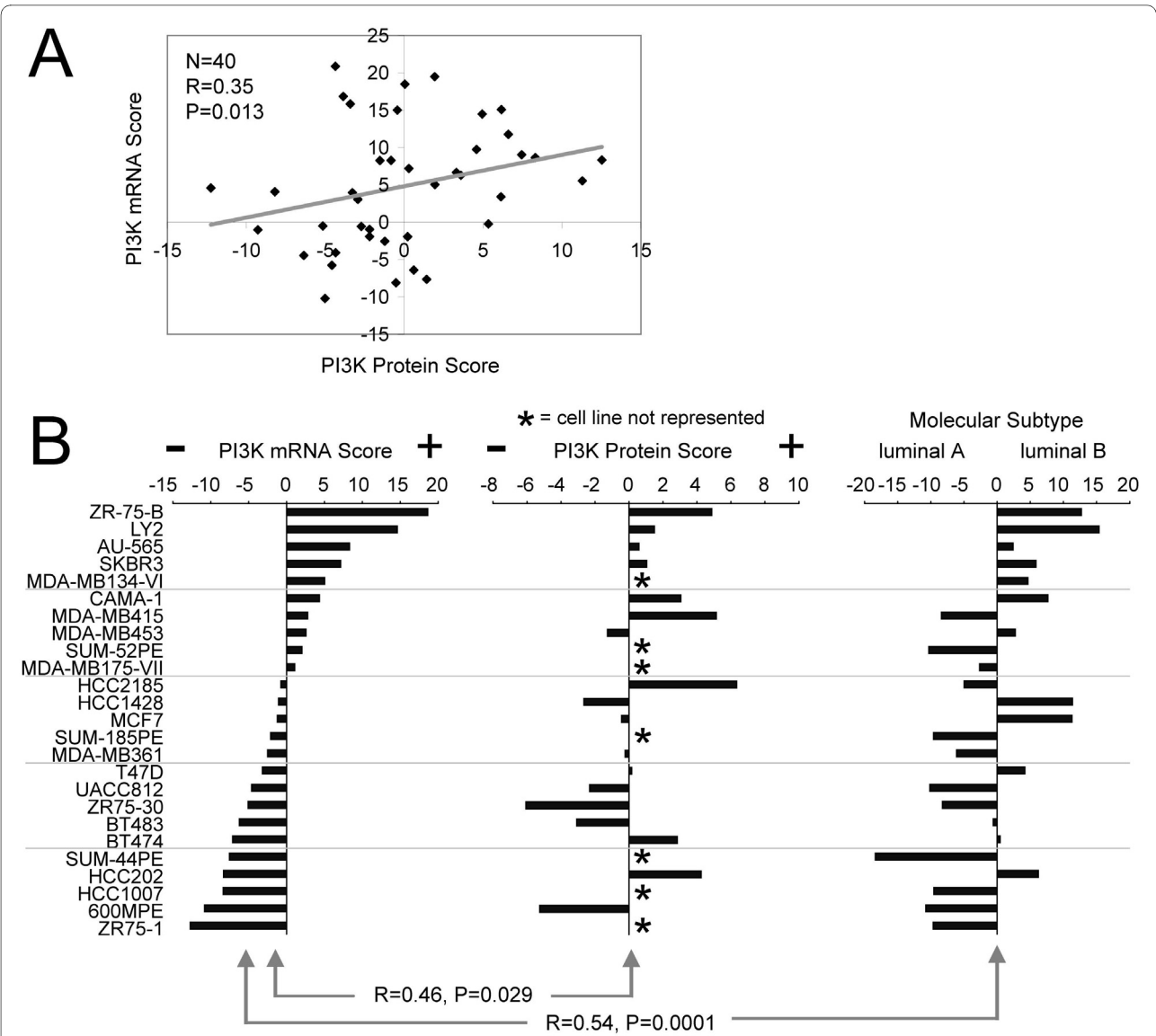
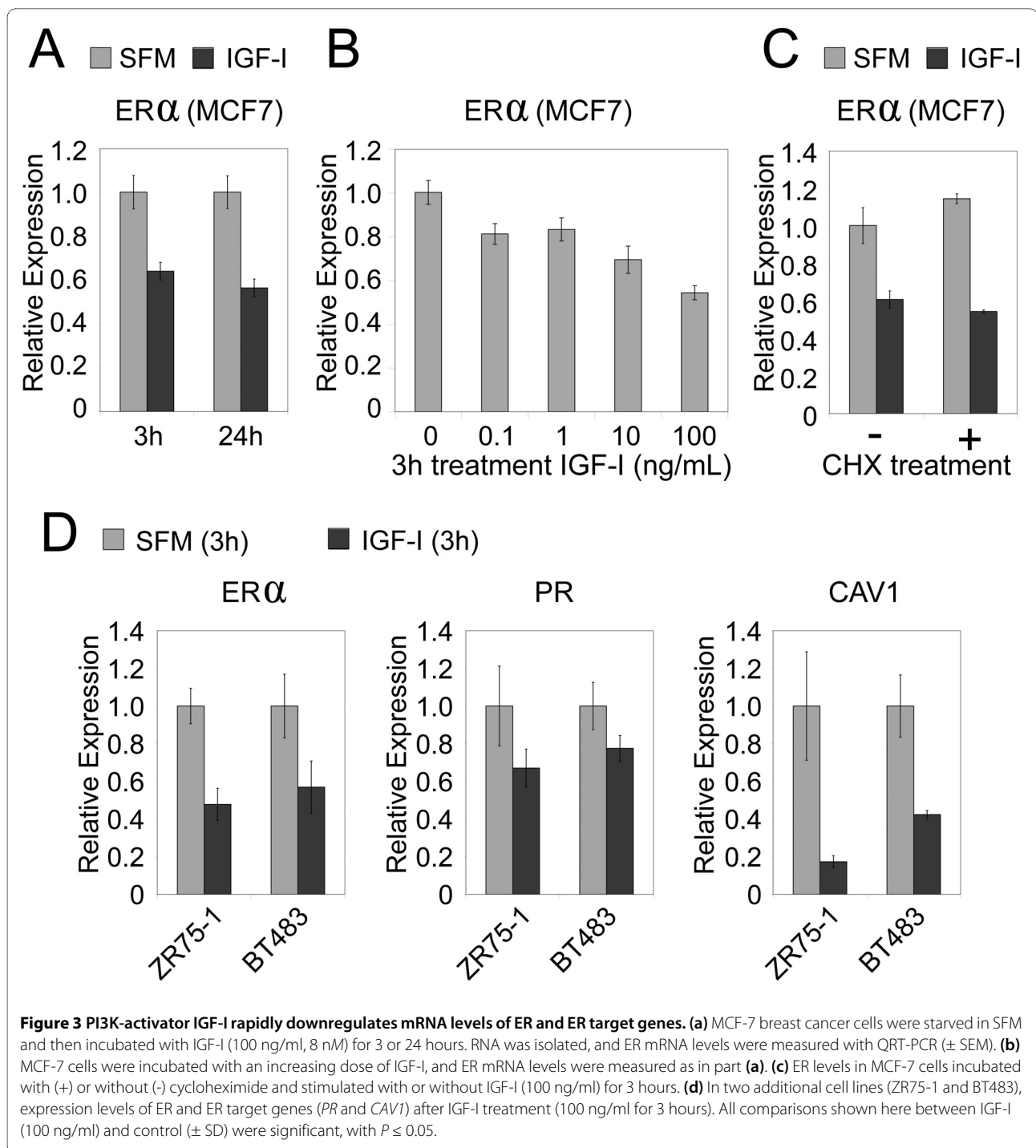


Figure 2 PI3K protein and mRNA activation scores correlate with each other and with the luminal B subtype in breast cancer cell lines. (a) Scatterplot of PI3K protein score versus PI3K mRNA score in 40 breast cancer cell lines. (b) Luminal breast cancer cell lines (as defined by Neve *et al.*) plotted alongside their PI3K mRNA score (left) and their PI3K protein score (middle), along with their correlation with a luminal B signature from Hoadley *et al.* (right). Note that some of the cell lines were not analyzed by proteomics and are indicated (*). Correlations (R values) by Spearman's.

Modulation of PI3K signaling in breast cancer cell lines has an inverse effect on levels of ER and ER-inducible genes

Although our analysis of molecular signature patterns of PI3K in human tumors showed at least a correlative (inverse) relation between PI3K and ER, we could also demonstrate a *functional* relation between the two, by using cell-culture models. With gene-profiling data from cell lines (Figure 2), we selected a number of cell lines for further functional studies, including ZR75-B and CAMA-1, which scored highly for both PI3K and luminal B expression patterns, and ZR75-1 and BT483, which had low PI3K scores and associated more with luminal A. In

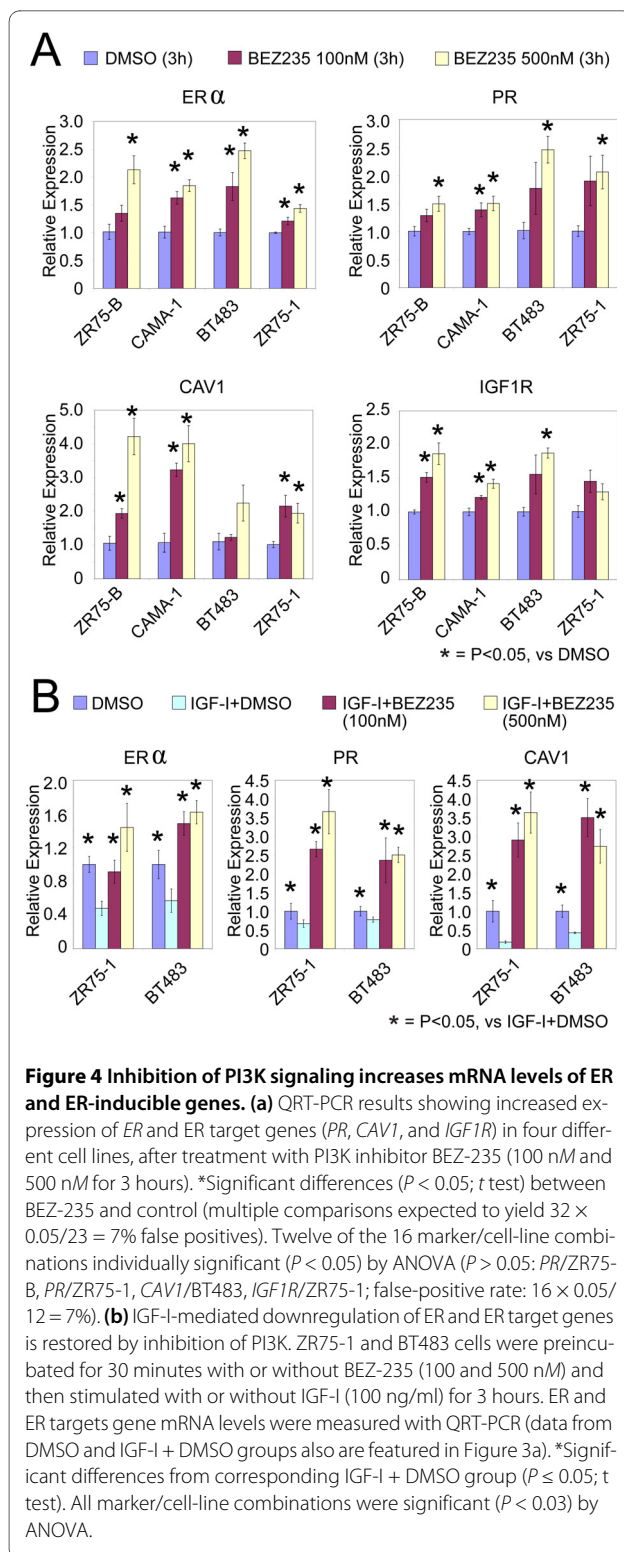
many systems, IGF-I (through its receptor IGF-IR) is a potent activator of PI3K [46]. We previously showed in MCF-7 cells that IGF-I activates PI3K/Akt/mTOR to downregulate PR mRNA levels rapidly through direct inhibition of PR promoter [46]. Similarly, we report here that treatment of MCF-7 cells with IGF-I caused a dose-dependent rapid reduction in ER mRNA levels within 3 hours, and this reduction remained constant over a 24-hour period (Figure 3a). This downregulation was dose responsive (Figure 3b), and the rapid reduction was a direct effect of IGF-I, as it was not affected by incubation of the cells with cycloheximide (Figure 3c) and thus does



not require new protein translation. We also found in two additional cell lines tested (ZR75-1 and BT483) that IGF-I decreased expression of *ER* and ER target genes *PR* and *CAV1* (Figure 3d).

Consistent with the preceding section, inhibiting PI3K had the opposite effect on the ER from stimulating the PI3K pathway by IGF-I. In four different ER⁺ breast cancer cell lines tested (two of them luminal A and two of

them luminal B), treatment with PI3K inhibitor BEZ-235 for 3 hours significantly increased expression of *ER* and ER-inducible target genes (*PR*, *CAV1*, and *IGF1R*); this result was observed by using two concentrations of the inhibitor (100 nM and 500 nM), with the higher concentration appearing to have a slightly more dramatic effect on the genes (Figure 4a). As expected, BEZ-235 downregulated phosphorylation of key PI3K signaling intermedi-



ates included in our PI3K protein signature (Supplemental figure S3 in Additional file 1). Interestingly, in addition, BEZ-235 had a suppressive effect on estrogen-driven cell growth (Supplemental figure S4 in

Additional file 1), indicating that ER signaling is also at least somewhat dependent on PI3K; this can be partly explained by the fact that plasma-membrane-associated ER (acting nongenomically) is able to activate various GFRs and PI3K [47].

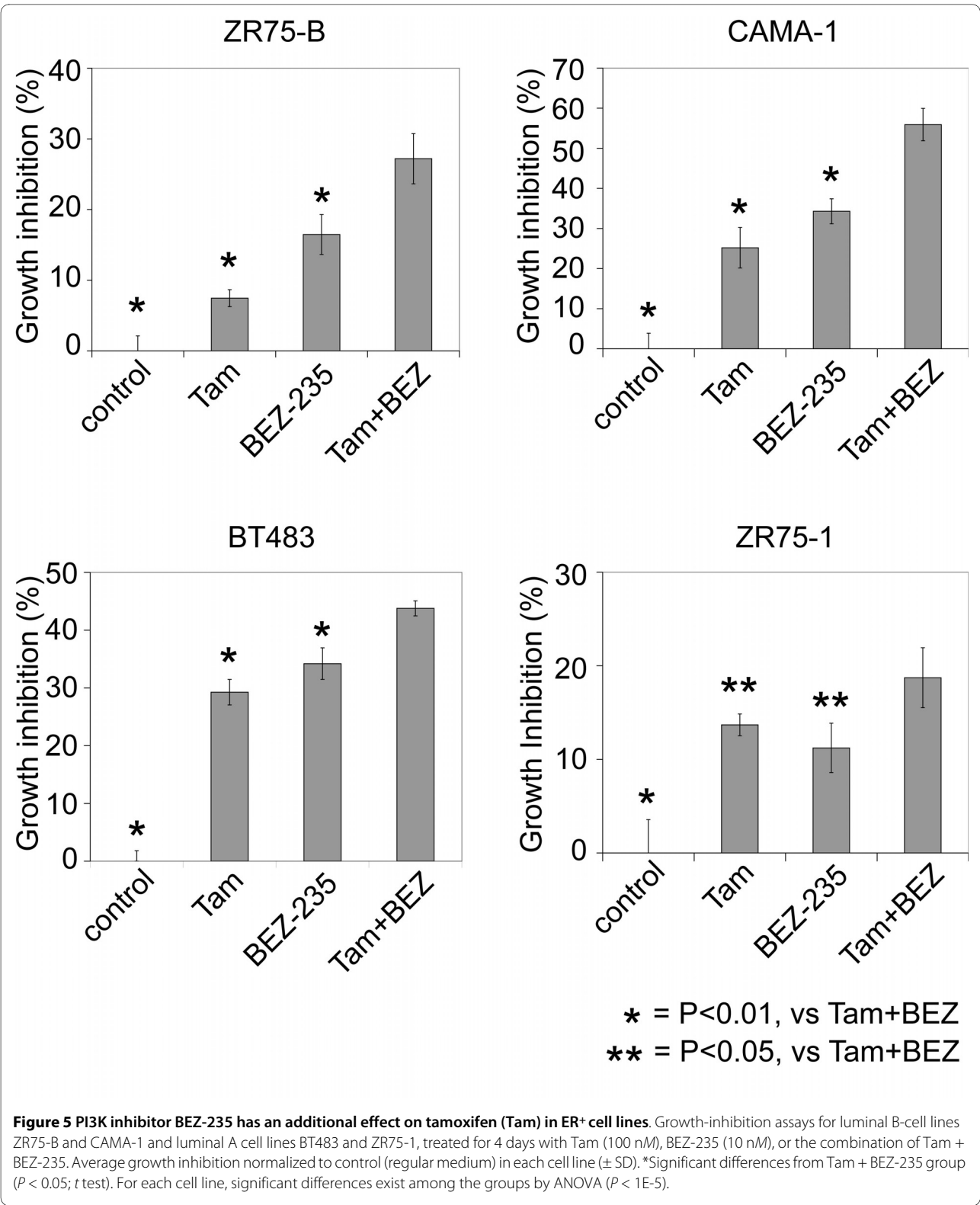
Consistent with IGF-I-reducing levels of ER through the PI3K pathway, treatment of IGF-I-stimulated cells with BEZ-235 could increase levels of ER and ER target genes relative to their IGF-I-repressed levels (Figure 4b), showing that PI3K is required for IGF-I-mediated down-regulation of ER expression and activity on classic ER-dependent gene transcription. Similar results were found with MCF-7 cells (data not shown). Increasing ER levels and activity by inhibiting PI3K should presumably increase hormone sensitivity, and in four different cell lines tested (two of them luminal A, and two of them luminal B), the combination of BEZ-235 and tamoxifen inhibited growth more than either tamoxifen alone or BEZ-235 alone (Figure 5).

Discussion

In this study, we found that GFR/PI3K signaling is associated in ER⁺ breast cancers with relatively lower ER levels and with the luminal B molecular subtype. It is worthy of note that the lower ER levels in those ER⁺ tumors with high PI3K activity were still detectable, as these tumors were still clinically defined as ER⁺. Evidence for the link between PI3K and ER was found here both by using molecular "signatures" of PI3K to probe human ER⁺ tumors and by manipulating the PI3K pathway in cell-culture models. Importantly, ER levels and activity could be increased in cell cultures by blocking the PI3K pathway. Our interpretation of these data is that some ER⁺ tumors rely more heavily on GFR/PI3K signaling than on estrogen for growth, and that by blocking PI3K, these tumors would be forced to resort to the alternative estrogen-signaling pathway for continued growth; by blocking both PI3K and estrogen pathways together, therefore, the tumor may be left with even fewer options.

As the luminal B subtype is the much more aggressive subtype of ER⁺ breast cancer [44], targeting PI3K in these tumors might reverse loss of ER expression and signaling and restore hormonal sensitivity. In addition to luminal B cancers, many basal-like (ER⁻/PR⁻/HER2⁻) cancers have loss or mutation of *PTEN* and high PI3K activity [11,33], and some (though not all) basal cancers can reactivate the ER in response to GFR inhibition [48]. The two ER⁻ cell lines we have examined to date (MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-468) did not reexpress ER in response to BEZ-235 (data not shown), although this could be another avenue for future work.

In selecting luminal/ER⁺ cell lines for study, one could conceivably use our scoring for PI3K signature activation



as a guide, although it remains to be seen how cell lines with high PI3K scores might behave differently from cell lines with low scores. One could hypothesize that PI3K scores are an indicator of response to therapies targeting

the PI3K pathway; however, to date, we have not found evidence of this in our 2-D culture models. In one recent study by Brachmann *et al.* [49], a panel of breast tumor cell lines was treated with BEZ-235; however, as the

observed 50% growth inhibition (GI-50) values were all in the low nanomolar range, the authors concluded that BEZ-235-induced growth inhibition in the 2-D setting was not amenable for stratification prediction. Consistent with this notion, we obtained the GI-50 values from Brachmann *et al.*, but could not find any trend for correlation with our PI3K scores (neither protein nor mRNA). Furthermore, we made a point of manipulating the PI3K pathway in both cell lines with high PI3K scores and cell lines with low scores, and both sets of cell lines appear to yield similar results. It is important to keep in mind that our PI3K scores represent a *relative* rather than an absolute measure of PI3K activity, and it appears that the functional relation between PI3K and ER exists to at least some degree in most ER⁺ cancers. Nevertheless, the PI3K scoring might prove relevant in model systems beyond 2-D or in measures other than growth.

The dynamic nature of ER and PR levels in human breast cancer, and the potential to alter levels for therapeutic benefit, has recently gained much interest [48]. Levels of ER are known to correlate significantly with patients' response to endocrine therapy, and quantitative ER measurement with RT-PCR has been shown to be the best single predictor of tamoxifen benefit [50]. Reduced expression or a complete loss of ER may occur at multiple levels and by multiple mechanisms, from the gene to the protein [51]. ER levels are controlled in a homeostatic fashion by many interacting pathways. For example, ER mRNA and protein can be downregulated in MCF-7 cells by stably overexpressing EGFR or constitutively activating erbB-2, Raf, or MEK [52]; and in a number of ER⁻ breast cancers, ER expression can be restored by inhibiting GFR through targeting of MAPK/ERK [48]. Of interest to this study, the Forkhead box class O (FoxO) family members, which are known downstream targets of PI3K, have recently been shown to play a major role in modulating both ER levels and activity. For example, FOXO3A (in our PI3K mRNA signature, one of the genes showing repression by PI3K (i.e., induction by PI3K inhibitors) can bind the ER promoter and increase ER levels, and HER-2/Akt-mediated activation and translocation of FOXO3A out of the nucleus results in a reduction of ER levels [53]. Interestingly, we found *FOXO3A* to be underexpressed (based on gene array) in MCF-7 xenograft tumors that had developed resistance to tamoxifen [54]. Besides FOXO3A, other master transcription factors, including Snail, can modulate ER promoter activity [55], and we have shown that IGF-IR through PI3K can elevate Snail [56].

Conclusions

Our study implies that ER⁺ patients with high GFR/PI3K signaling, who presumably are at greater risk of developing resistance to hormone therapy alone, may need to be treated with GFR/PI3K-targeted therapy in addition to hormone therapy. Clinical trials are currently under way for PI3K inhibitors such as BEZ-235. As was found to be the case with therapies targeting HER2 or ER, defining the patient population most likely to respond to PI3K-targeting therapy may well prove critical in establishing the success of these new drugs. In this regard, clinical studies of PI3K inhibitors that focus on the subset of ER⁺ patients with either tumors of the luminal B molecular subtype (which could be defined, for example, by using the PAM50 clinical assay [57]) or a prediction of poor outcome on hormone therapy alone (for example, as defined by using the Genomic Health Index [58]), could provide valuable information on targeting the PI3K pathway in breast cancer.

Additional material

Additional file 1 Supplemental Figures 1 through 4 and Supplemental Table 1.

Additional file 2 Genes in the transcriptomic signature of PI3K signaling. Complete set of genes in the transcriptomic signature of PI3K signaling, based on the Connectivity Map (CMap) dataset.

Abbreviations

BC: breast cancer; ER: estrogen receptor (alpha); GFR: growth factor receptor; IGF: insulin-like growth-factor receptor; PI3K: phosphoinositide 3-kinase; PR: progesterone receptor; RPPA: Reversed Phase Proteomic Array.

Competing interests

AMG has an investigator initiative study sponsored in part by Novartis. The other authors have no competing interests to disclose.

Authors' contributions

CJC, AVL, and RS contributed to concept design, data analysis and interpretation, and manuscript writing. XF contributed to concept design, generation of experimental data, data analysis and interpretation, and manuscript writing. BTH and GBM contributed to concept design, generation of proteomic data, and data analysis and interpretation. AJC contributed to generation of experimental data and data analysis. SGH contributed to concept design and data analysis and interpretation. AMG contributed to generation of proteomic data. YZ contributed to data analysis. CKO contributed to concept design and data interpretation. AL and PHB contributed human tumor specimens. JWG contributed protein lysates from cell lines. All authors read and approved of the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by National Institutes of Health grants P30CA125123, P01CA58183, and P50CA058183, by National Cancer Institute (NCI) grants 1R21CA120248-01 (to AMG) and 1K23CA121994-01, and by the Breast Cancer Research Foundation (BCRF), the Entertainment Industry Foundation (EIF)/Lee Jeans Translational Breast Cancer Research Program, Kleberg Center for Molecular Markers at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, ASCO Career Development Award, and The Susan G. Komen Foundation FAS0703849 (to AMG, BTH, GBM).

Author Details

¹Dan L. Duncan Cancer Center, Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, BCM 600, Houston, TX 77030, USA, ²Lester and Sue Smith Breast Center, Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, BCM 600, Houston, TX 77030, USA, ³Department of Systems Biology, M.D. Anderson, Houston, TX 77030, USA, ⁴Department of Medicine, Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, BCM 600, Houston, TX 77030, USA, ⁵Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, BCM 600, Houston, TX 77030, USA, ⁶Department of Breast Medical Oncology, M.D. Anderson, Houston, TX 77030, USA, ⁷Department of Hematology Oncology, Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valencia, Av de Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, 17, 46010, Valencia, Spain, ⁸Life Sciences Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, One Cyclotron Road, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA, ⁹Department of Laboratory Medicine, UCSF Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California, 1600 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, CA 94143, USA and ¹⁰Department of Clinical Cancer Prevention, Division of OVP, Cancer Prevention and Population Sciences, M.D. Anderson, Houston, TX 77030, USA

Received: 29 March 2010 Revised: 5 June 2010

Accepted: 22 June 2010 Published: 22 June 2010

References

- Lin N, Winer E: **Advances in adjuvant endocrine therapy for postmenopausal women.** *J Clin Oncol* 2008, **26**:798-805.
- Osborne C: **Steroid hormone receptors in breast cancer management.** *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 1998, **51**:227-238.
- Cui X, Schiff R, Arpino G, Osborne CK, Lee AV: **Biology of progesterone receptor loss in breast cancer and its implications for endocrine therapy.** *J Clin Oncol* 2005, **23**:7721-7735.
- Conneely O, Jericevic B, Lydon J: **Progesterone receptors in mammary gland development and tumorigenesis.** *J Mammary Gland Biol Neoplasia* 2003, **8**:205-214.
- Bardou V-J, Arpino G, Elledge RM, Osborne CK, Clark GM: **Progesterone receptor status significantly improves outcome prediction over estrogen receptor status alone for adjuvant endocrine therapy in two large breast cancer databases.** *J Clin Oncol* 2003, **21**:1973-1979.
- Bedard P, Freedman O, Howell A, Clemons M: **Overcoming endocrine resistance in breast cancer: are signal transduction inhibitors the answer?** *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2008, **108**:307-317.
- Arpino G, Wiechmann L, Osborne C, Schiff R: **Crosstalk between the estrogen receptor and the HER tyrosine kinase receptor family: molecular mechanism and clinical implications for endocrine therapy resistance.** *Endocr Rev* 2008, **29**:217-233.
- Tokunaga E, Oki E, Egashira A, Sadanaga N, Morita M, Kakeji Y, Maehara Y: **Deregulation of the Akt pathway in human cancer.** *Curr Cancer Drug Targets* 2008, **8**:27-36.
- Samuels Y, Ericson K: **Oncogenic PI3K and its role in cancer.** *Curr Opin Oncol* 2006, **18**:77-82.
- Chen Y, Law P, Loh H: **Inhibition of PI3K/Akt signaling: an emerging paradigm for targeted cancer therapy.** *Curr Med Chem Anticancer Agents* 2005, **5**:575-589.
- Hennessy B, Smith D, Ram P, Lu Y, Mills G: **Exploiting the PI3K/AKT pathway for cancer drug discovery.** *Nat Rev Drug Discov* 2005, **4**:988-1004.
- Dillon R, White D, Muller W: **The phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signaling network: implications for human breast cancer.** *Oncogene* 2007, **26**:1338-1345.
- Creighton CJ: **A gene transcription signature of the Akt/mTOR pathway in clinical breast tumors.** *Oncogene* 2007, **26**:4648-4655.
- Kirkegaard T, Witton C, McGlynn L, Tovey S, Dunne B, Lyon A, Bartlett J: **AKT activation predicts outcome in breast cancer patients treated with tamoxifen.** *J Pathol* 2005, **207**:139-146.
- Shin I, Arteaga C: **Expression of active Akt protects against tamoxifen-induced apoptosis in MCF-7 Cells.** *IUBMB Life* 2006, **58**:664-669.
- Stål O, Pérez-Tenorio G, Akerberg L, Olsson B, Nordenskjöld B, Skoog L, Rutqvist L: **Akt kinases in breast cancer and the results of adjuvant therapy.** *Breast Cancer Res* 2003, **5**:R37-44.
- Tokunaga E, Kataoka A, Kimura Y, Oki E, Mashino K, Nishida K, Koga T, Morita M, Kakeji Y, Baba H, Ohno S, Maehara Y: **The association between Akt activation and resistance to hormone therapy in metastatic breast cancer.** *Eur J Cancer* 2006, **42**:629-635.
- Tokunaga E, Kimura Y, Mashino K, Oki E, Kataoka A, Ohno S, Morita M, Kakeji Y, Baba H, Maehara Y: **Activation of PI3K/Akt signaling and hormone resistance in breast cancer.** *Breast Cancer* 2006, **13**:137-144.
- Vestey S, Sen C, Calder C, Perks C, Pignatelli M, Winters Z: **Activated Akt expression in breast cancer: correlation with p53, Hdm2 and patient outcome.** *Eur J Cancer* 2005, **41**:1017-1025.
- Shi W, Zhang X, Pintilie M, Ma N, Miller N, Banerjee D, Tsao M, Mak T, Fyles A, Liu F: **Dysregulated PTEN-PKB and negative receptor status in human breast cancer.** *Int J Cancer* 2003, **104**:195-203.
- Perren A, Weng L, Boag A, Ziebold U, Thakore K, Dahia P, Komminoth P, Lees J, Mulligan L, Mutter G, Eng C: **Immunohistochemical evidence of loss of PTEN expression in primary ductal adenocarcinomas of the breast.** *Am J Pathol* 1999, **155**:1253-1260.
- Garcia J, Silva J, Dominguez G, Gonzalez R, Navarro A, Carretero L, Provencio M, España P, Bonilla F: **Allelic loss of the PTEN region (10q23) in breast carcinomas of poor pathophenotype.** *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 1999, **57**:237-243.
- Generali D, Fox S, Brizzi M, Allevi G, Bonardi S, Aguggini S, Milani M, Bersiga A, Campo L, Dionisio R, Vergoni F, Giardini R, Dogliotti L, Bottini A, Harris A, Berruti A: **Down-regulation of phosphatidylinositol 3'-kinase/AKT/molecular target of rapamycin metabolic pathway by primary letrozole-based therapy in human breast cancer.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2008, **14**:2673-2680.
- Stemke-Hale K, Gonzalez-Angulo A, Lluch A, Neve R, Kuo W, Davies M, Carey M, Hu Z, Guan Y, Sahin A, Symmans W, Pusztai L, Nolden L, Horlings H, Berns K, Hung M, van de Vijver M, Valero V, Gray J, Bernards R, Mills G, Hennessy B: **An integrative genomic and proteomic analysis of PIK3CA, PTEN, and AKT mutations in breast cancer.** *Cancer Res* 2008, **68**:6084-6091.
- Tibes R, Qiu Y, Lu Y, Hennessy B, Andreoff M, Mills G, Kornblau S: **Reverse phase protein array: validation of a novel proteomic technology and utility for analysis of primary leukemia specimens and hematopoietic stem cells.** *Mol Cancer Ther* 2006, **5**:2512-2521.
- Hennessy B, Lu Y, Poradosu E, Yu Q, Yu S, Hall H, Carey M, Ravoori M, Gonzalez-Angulo A, Birch R, Henderson I, Kundra V, Mills G: **Pharmacodynamic markers of perifosine efficacy.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2007, **13**:7421-7431.
- Expression dataset from van de Vijver et al [<http://www.rii.com/publications/2002/nejm.html>]
- Expression dataset from Neve et al [<http://cancer.lbl.gov/breastcancer/data.php>]
- Creighton C, Osborne C, van de Vijver M, Foekens J, Klijn J, Horlings H, Nuyten D, Wang Y, Zhang Y, Chamness G, Hilsenbeck S, Lee AV, Schiff R: **Molecular profiles of progesterone receptor loss in human breast tumors.** *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2009, **114**:287-299.
- Storey JD, Tibshirani R: **Statistical significance for genomewide studies.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2003, **100**:9440-9445.
- Saldanha AJ: **Java Treeview: extensible visualization of microarray data.** *Bioinformatics* 2004, **20**:3246-3248.
- Gibbons D, Lin W, Creighton C, Zheng S, Berel D, Yang Y, Raso M, Liu D, Wistuba I, Lozano G, Kurie J: **Expression signatures of metastatic capacity in a genetic mouse model of lung adenocarcinoma.** *PLoS ONE* 2009, **4**:e5401.
- Creighton C, Casa A, Lazard Z, Huang S, Tsimelzon A, Hilsenbeck S, Osborne C, Lee A: **Insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) activates gene transcription programs strongly associated with poor breast cancer prognosis.** *J Clin Oncol* 2008, **26**:4078-4085.
- Creighton C, Li X, Landis M, Dixon J, Neumeister V, Sjolund A, Rimm D, Wong H, Rodriguez A, Herschkowitz J, Fan C, Zhang X, He X, Pavlick A, Gutierrez M, Renshaw L, Larionov A, Faratian D, Hilsenbeck S, Perou C, Lewis M, Rosen J, Chang J: **Residual breast cancers after conventional therapy display mesenchymal as well as tumor-initiating features.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2009, **106**:13820-13825.
- Hoadley K, Weigman V, Fan C, Sawyer L, He X, Troester M, Sartor C, Rieger-House T, Bernard P, Carey L, Perou C: **EGFR associated expression profiles vary with breast tumor subtype.** *BMC Genomics* 2007, **8**:258.
- Livak K, Schmittgen T: **Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time quantitative PCR and the 2(-C(T)) method.** *Methods* 2001, **25**:402-408.
- Lamb J, Crawford ED, Peck D, Modell JW, Blat IC, Wrobel MJ, Lerner J, Brunet J-P, Subramanian A, Ross KN, Reich M, Hieronymus H, Wei G, Armstrong SA, Haggarty SJ, Clemons PA, Wei R, Carr SA, Lander ES, Golub

- TR: The connectivity map: using gene-expression signatures to connect small molecules, genes, and disease. *Science* 2006, **313**:1929-1935.
38. Saal L, Johansson P, Holm K, Gruvberger-Saal S, She Q, Maurer M, Koujak S, Ferrando A, Malmström P, Memeo L, Isola J, Bendahl P, Rosen N, Hibshoosh H, Ringnér M, Borg A, Parsons R: **Poor prognosis in carcinoma is associated with a gene expression signature of aberrant PTEN tumor suppressor pathway activity.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2007, **104**:7564-7569.
 39. Majumder P, Febbo P, Bikoff R, Berger R, Xue Q, McMahon L, Manola J, Brugarolas J, McDonnell T, Golub T, Loda M, Lane H, Sellers W: **mTOR inhibition reverses Akt-dependent prostate intraepithelial neoplasia through regulation of apoptotic and HIF-1-dependent pathways.** *Nat Med* 2004, **10**:594-601.
 40. van de Vijver MJ, He YD, van't Veer LJ, Dai H, Hart AA, Voskuil DW, Schreiber GJ, Peterse JL, Roberts C, Marton MJ: **A gene-expression signature as a predictor of survival in breast cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2002, **347**:1999-2009.
 41. Loi S, Haibe-Kains B, Desmedt C, Lallemand F, Tutt AM, Gillet C, Ellis P, Harris A, Bergh J, Foekens JA, Klijn JGM, Larsimont D, Buyse M, Bontempi G, Delorenzi M, Piccart MJ, Sotiriou C: **Definition of clinically distinct molecular subtypes in estrogen receptor-positive breast carcinomas through genomic grade.** *J Clin Oncol* 2007, **25**:1239-1246.
 42. Wang Y, Klijn JG, Zhang Y, Sieuwerts AM, Look MP, Yang F, Talantov D, Timmermans M, Meijer-van Gelder ME, Yu J: **Gene-expression profiles to predict distant metastasis of lymph-node-negative primary breast cancer.** *Lancet* 2005, **365**:671-679.
 43. Desmedt C, Piette F, Loi S, Wang Y, Lallemand F, Haibe-Kains B, Viale G, Delorenzi M, Zhang Y, d'Assignies M, Bergh J, Lidereau R, Ellis P, Harris A, Klijn J, Foekens J, Cardoso F, Piccart M, Buyse M, Sotiriou C, TRANSBIG Consortium: **Strong time dependence of the 76-gene prognostic signature for node-negative breast cancer patients in the TRANSBIG multicenter independent validation series.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2007, **13**:3207-3214.
 44. Sorlie T, Perou CM, Tibshirani R, Aas T, Geisler S, Johnsen H, Hastie T, Eisen MB, van de Rijn M, Jeffrey SS, Thorsen T, Quist H, Matese JC, Brown PO, Botstein D, Lonning PE, Borresen-Dale A-L: **Gene expression patterns of breast carcinomas distinguish tumor subclasses with clinical implications.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2001, **98**:10869-10874.
 45. Neve RM, Chin K, Fridlyand J, Yeh J, Baehner FL, Fevr T, Clark L, Bayani N, Coppe J-P, Tong F, Speed T, Spellman PT, DeVries S, Lapuk A, Wang NJ, Kuo W-L, Stilwell JL, Pinkel D, Albertson DG, Waldman FM, McCormick F, Dickson RB, Johnson MD, Lippman M, Ethier S, Gazdar A, Gray JW: **A collection of breast cancer cell lines for the study of functionally distinct cancer subtypes.** *Cancer Cell* 2006, **10**:515-527.
 46. Cui X, Zhang P, Deng W, Oesterreich S, Lu Y, Mills GB, Lee AV: **Insulin-like growth factor-I inhibits progesterone receptor expression in breast cancer cells via the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/Akt/mammalian target of rapamycin pathway: progesterone receptor as a potential indicator of growth factor activity in breast cancer.** *Mol Endocrinol* 2003, **17**:575-588.
 47. Osborne C, Schiff R: **Estrogen-receptor biology: continuing progress and therapeutic implications.** *J Clin Oncol* 2005, **23**:1616-1622.
 48. Bayliss J, Hilger A, Vishnu P, Diehl K, El-Ashry D: **Reversal of the estrogen receptor negative phenotype in breast cancer and restoration of antiestrogen response.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2007, **13**:7029-7036.
 49. Brachmann S, Hofmann I, Schnell C, Fritsch C, Wee S, Lane H, Wang S, Garcia-Echeverria C, Maira S: **Specific apoptosis induction by the dual PI3K/mTOR inhibitor NVP-BEZ235 in HER2 amplified and PIK3CA mutant breast cancer cells.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2009, **106**:22299-22304.
 50. Baehner F, Habel L, Quesenberry C, Capra A, Tang G, Paik S, Wolmark N, Watson D, Shak S: **Quantitative RT-PCR analysis of ER and PR by Oncotype DX™ indicates distinct and different associations with prognosis and prediction of tamoxifen benefit.** *Breast Can Res Treat* 2006, **100**:S21. abstract
 51. Lopez-Tarruella S, Schiff R: **The dynamics of estrogen receptor status in breast cancer: re-shaping the paradigm.** *Clin Cancer Res* 2007, **13**:6921-6925.
 52. Creighton CJ, Hilger AM, Murthy S, Rae JM, Chinnaiyan AM, El-Ashry D: **Activation of mitogen-activated protein kinase in estrogen receptor (alpha)-positive breast cancer cells in vitro induces an in vivo molecular phenotype of estrogen receptor (alpha)-negative human breast tumors.** *Cancer Res* 2006, **66**:3903-3911.
 53. Guo S, Sonenshein G: **Forkhead box transcription factor FOXO3a regulates estrogen receptor alpha expression and is repressed by the Her-2/neu/phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/Akt signaling pathway.** *Mol Cell Biol* 2004, **24**:8681-8690.
 54. Massarweh S, Osborne C, Creighton C, Qin L, Tsimelzon A, Huang S, Weiss H, Rimawi M, Schiff R: **Tamoxifen resistance in breast tumors is driven by growth factor receptor signaling with repression of classic estrogen receptor genomic function.** *Cancer Res* 2008, **68**:826-833.
 55. Dhasarathy A, Kajita M, Wade P: **The transcription factor snail mediates epithelial to mesenchymal transitions by repression of estrogen receptor-alpha.** *Mol Endocrinol* 2007, **21**:2907-2918.
 56. Kim H, Litzenburger B, Cui X, Delgado D, Grabner B, Lin X, Lewis M, Gottardis M, Wong T, Attar R, Carboni J, Lee A: **Constitutively active type I insulin-like growth factor receptor causes transformation and xenograft growth of immortalized mammary epithelial cells and is accompanied by an epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition mediated by NF-kappaB and snail.** *Mol Cell Biol* 2007, **27**:3165-3175.
 57. Parker J, Mullins M, Cheang M, Leung S, Voduc D, Vickery T, Davies S, Fauron C, He X, Hu Z, Quackenbush J, Stijleman I, Palazzo J, Marron J, Nobel A, Mardis E, Nielsen T, Ellis M, Perou C, Bernard P: **Supervised risk predictor of breast cancer based on intrinsic subtypes.** *J Clin Oncol* 2009, **27**:1160-1167.
 58. Paik S, Shak S, Tang G, Kim C, Baker J, Cronin M, Baehner FL, Walker MG, D W, Park T, Hiller W, Fisher ER, Wickerham DL, Bryant J, Wolmark N: **A multigene assay to predict recurrence of tamoxifen-treated, node-negative breast cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2004, **351**:2817-2826.

doi: 10.1186/bcr2594

Cite this article as: Creighton et al., Proteomic and transcriptomic profiling reveals a link between the PI3K pathway and lower estrogen-receptor (ER) levels and activity in ER+ breast cancer *Breast Cancer Research* 2010, **12**:R40

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

